

2

Story Writing

The young and the old enjoy hearing and reading stories. Interesting stories particularly appeal to everyone. Here are some important points that can help us to make a story interesting and impressive:

1. The story should have a clear and well planned plot.
2. The events should follow a natural order.
3. It should be in simple English.
4. Dialogues should be impressive and worded as naturally as possible.
5. It should always be in the past tense.
6. There should be no grammatical mistakes.
7. It should have some suspense for the reader, to make the story have a strong grip.

Practice makes a man perfect; holds good in the case of story writing too.

Developing a story from a given outline is easier than writing one on a heading or a moral. Whatever the case, the conclusion or the end should be handsomely drawn and moral (if any) should follow in a natural and clear way.

Specimen:

Develop the following outline into a readable story:

A farmer has three sons ----- they keep on quarrelling ----- father advises again and again but to no effect ----- falls seriously ill ----- sends for the sons ---- asks them to bring a handful of sticks ----- ties them into a bundle ----- asks them to break it turn by turn ----- all the three fail ----- unites the bundle ----- asks them to break single stick ----- they easily break ---- lesson ---- united we stand, divided we fall.

A Farmer and his Sons

Once upon a time, there lived a farmer in a village. He had three sons. They always quarrelled with one another. The farmer was much worried (بیشان) about them. He advised them to live in peace (پاکیزگاری) but all in vain (بے مفعول). One day he fell seriously (شدید طور پر) ill. He planned (متصوب) to advise them for the last time (آخر دفعہ). He sent for (لایا) his sons. They came at once (فردا). He asked them to bring a bundle of sticks. When they did so, he ordered them to break the bundle one by one. They tried (کوشش کی) their best to break it but none (کوئی بھی) could succeed (کامیاب نہیں) (کامیاب نہیں).

At last, the farmer untied (کھول دیا) the bundle and asked each of them to break a stick one by one. Everyone broke his stick quite easily (جی آسانی سے). The farmer then advised them that if they were united (تھاں پہنچا) like the sticks, no one would harm (تھہر) them. But they would be ruined (کھو) if they were divided (اٹاں). This had a very good effect (اثر) on them. So they began to live peacefully (اُن وسکون سے).

total:

1. Union is strength.
2. United we stand, divided we fall.

اتفاق میں برکت ہے۔

مخدہ ہونے میں بھاہے۔ نفاق میں فتاہے۔

1. Kindness of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ)

Once the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) was going to a certain place along with his companions (相伴). On their way, one of the companions of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) saw a nest of parrows (البُرُوز) in a bush. He picked up (أَخْلَقَ) the young ones (نَسْكَنَة) of sparrows. All at once (فِي), the sparrows began to cry and fly over their heads wildly. The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) asked his companions why they were flying so wildly. He (ﷺ) was told the whole story.

The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) felt sorry (رسالات) for the poor little birds and advised his companions to put the baby sparrows back into the nest. On this, the sparrows felt relief. This act shows that our Holy Prophet (ﷺ) was not only kind to human beings (إنسان) but also to birds, animals and even to the small insects. He said, "Be kind to others, God will be kind to

Morals:

1. God is kind to one who is kind to others.
2. Kindness is a great virtue.

خدا ان یہ رحم کرتا ہے جو دوسروں را رحم کرتے ہیں۔

رحمدی بہت بڑی نیکی ہوتی ہے۔

2. Robbers turn good citizens

Once Hazrat Sheikh Abdul Qadir Gillani (God be pleased with him) set off on a journey (سفر) with a caravan (قافل) in his childhood. His pious mother (نیک والدہ) stitched up (سچپنے) forty gold coins in his shirt and advised him to speak the truth always. When they entered the forest, a gang of robbers (ذکویں کا گروہ) fell upon them and looted everyone. A robber searched (لٹھی لیں) Hazrat Abdul Qadir Gillani (God be pleased with him) thoroughly and found nothing. The robber asked him

whether he had something. Hazrat Abdul Qadir (God be pleased with him) told him that he had forty gold coins (ارضیاں) stitched in his shirt. The robber took him to the leader of the gang. The leader asked him why he had not denied (کیا) of having the money. The boy told the leader that his mother had advised him to speak the truth always. The leader was greatly impressed (سچاں) (تکشیم) by the innocent truthfulness (سچائی) of the young boy. He gave up his bad deeds (اعمال) (کارکان), returned everything to all the members (کارکان) of the caravan and became a good citizen.

Morals:

1. Always speak the truth.
2. Self remorse
3. Truth is evergreen.

بیش قبول

خود پچتا و اصراط ستم کا بینار ہے۔ (اصرات ستم)

سچ کو اپنیں۔

3. The Donkey Trapped in his Own Trick

A salt trader (کارکن) used to bring salt from the city on his donkey's back. There was a stream (نہیں) on his way. One day, the foot of the donkey slipped and it fell down into the stream. Its master helped it to stand up with great difficulty (کی مشکل سے). In the meantime, a large quantity of salt dissolved in the water and the donkey was delighted to find the load lighter (لہکرنا) (نہیں کر دیا) (تک) than before. The next day, it sat down in midstream (نہیں کر دیا) to lessen (تک) his load. The trader saw through (جس پل) his trick (کا) (جس کر دیا) (تک). He made up his mind (جس کر دیا) to teach the donkey a lesson. One day he loaded it with two bales of cotton. As usual (جس میول) (جس میول) it sat down in the stream to lighten its load. But when it got up, it could not walk under the heavy load of the soaked cotton (جسکی اپنی کپڑیں) (جسکی اپنی کپڑیں). The donkey resolved (جس کر دیا) never to repeat (تک) this trick in future (مقابل میں)۔

Morals:

1. Do not play foul.
2. Experience is the best teacher.

نکل طریقے سے مت کیلیں۔

جس پہنچن اس تارے سے۔

4. A Foolish Stag

On a hot summer day, a stag was drinking water from a pool (بڑی)۔ It saw its reflection (کس) in the clear water. It felt proud of its beautiful horns but it did not like its thin (کی) legs. Suddenly, it saw a pack of hounds (گاری تریں کا گروہ) coming towards it. It ran for its life as fast as its legs could carry it. In no time, it left the hounds far behind. Now it happened to pass through a

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Then he walked into the house and saw blood pools (تالب) here and there. Just then, he saw his son sitting safe and sound (سلامت). The boy told his father about the fight between the wolf (لہو) and a dog who had come into the house to kill him. The hunter was very sorry at his haste (نیوار) in killing the faithful (جلدی) animal.

Morals:

1. It is no use crying over spilt milk.

اب پھٹائے کیا ہوت جب چیز چک کیں کھیت۔

7. A Big Reward

Once a hungry wolf was eating his prey (لہو). In order to finish it quickly, he swallowed a big bite of flesh (گوشت کا ایک بڑا کڑا). A bone also went in (اگر بڑی) and stuck into his throat. It hurt him very much. He decided to seek the help of a crane (ساریں) . He requested the crane to pick out the bone from his throat. The crane was afraid lest (ایسا نہ کر) the wolf should bite off his head. But the wolf assured him of safety (حافظت) and also a big reward for this service. At last, the crane agreed. It put its long beak into the throat of the wolf and pulled out the bone. The wolf felt very happy. The crane demanded the promised reward for the service. The wolf at once said, "Isn't it a big reward that I have not bitten off your head when it could not escape (بچا فرار) my teeth?" The crane was disappointed at this. So, it went away cursing the cunning (مکار) wolf.

Morals:

1. A wolf may lose its teeth but not its nature.
2. A fair face may hide a foul heart.

چور چوری سے جائے ہی را پھری سے نہ جائے۔

بھول بھالی صورت اپنے اندر ایک براول بھی رکھ سکتی ہے۔

8. The Tailor and the Elephant

A tailor ran a shop in a certain bazaar. An elephant used to go to a pond (تالب) for drinking water through this bazaar. The tailor was a good-natured (نیک طبیعت کا آرہی) man. He used to give him a bun daily. In the course of time, they became good friends. One day, the tailor had a dispute (لہو) with one of his customers (کب). He was feeling cross (ران) . Meanwhile, the elephant came to receive the bun as usual (حسب معمول). The tailor, instead of giving him a bun, pricked (سول) its trunk (سر) with a needle (سولی). The elephant became angry but silently went his way to drink. On his return, he filled his trunk with muddy (کارے والا) water and emptied (خالی) it on all the fine and costly dresses hanging in the shop. All the dresses were badly spoiled (بھی طبیعت کا آرہی) with the spray of muddy water. The tailor felt very sorry for what he had done

with the elephant but he could not do anything because he knew "It is no use crying over spilt milk".

Morals:

1. As you sow, so shall you reap. جیسا کرو گے ویسا کاٹے گے۔
2. Look before you leap. قدم سوچ کر اٹھاو۔
3. Tit for tat. جیسا کرو گے ویسا بھرو گے۔
4. It is no use crying over spilt milk. اب پچھائے کیا ہوت جب چیاں چک گئیں کھیت۔

9. The Clever Cat and the Vain Fox

Once a cat met a fox in a forest. The fox greeted (لیام) the cat and invited her to have a chat (کپشہ) . But the cat said that it was not a safe place because the hunters usually came that way. The fox did not care for the warning of cat and boasted of his knowing many tricks to dodge hunters. He inquired (بچھا) the cat how many tricks (واد) she knew to dodge (خوب کر دیا) the hunters. She simply (ساری) replied that she only knew how to climb a tree in the time of danger. The fox looked down upon (خات کی نظر سے دیکھا) the cat. Just then, the cat noticed a hunter approaching (قریب آئے ہوئے) with a pack of hounds (فرا) (شکاری کوئں کا گروہ) . She at once (مُسرور) climbed up the nearest tree and saved her life. The hounds came upon the vain (غور) fox very soon. The fox ran for his life but the hounds overtook (پیٹ) him and tore him into pieces.

Morals:

1. Vanity is self deception. غور کرنا خود کو خوب کر دیتا ہے۔
2. Pride hath a fall. غور کا سرخواہ۔

10. Muslim Brotherhood

In the past, Muslims were sincerely devoted to one another and made every sacrifice (تربیل) for one another. In the battle of Yermuk, Abu Jahan Bin Huzefa set out (رواجھے) in search of his cousin who was fighting on the battle-front (کھلائی) . He carried a water-skin (بیان کا شکریہ) to offer water to the thirsty soldiers. He found his cousin lying seriously (شدید) injured. He was about to die. Abu Jahan offered him a cup of water. Just then, another injured soldier 'Hisham Bin Abil' cried for water. Abu's cousin asked him to give the cup of water to Hisham. When he came near Hisham, he heard another cry from a mujahid. Hisham asked Abu to offer the cup of water to him. So Abu went quickly to the third one but he had died. Abu quickly went back to Hisham but he had also died. Then he rushed back to his cousin but he too had left for his

heavenly home (جنتی مکان). This shows that Muslims had a great sense of sacrifice for one another. They were really (تھی) great.

Moral:

1. It is a great virtue to be helpful.

11. The Boy Who Cried "Wolf"

Once there lived a shepherd (نگریا) in a village (پوسٹا). He used to bring sheep in the jungle to let them graze. One day, he thought of a strange joke (نیا). He shouted (چلایا) "Wolf! Wolf!" The villagers ran to his help with their weapons. When they came near him, they found him laughing. They cursed (بڑا بھلاکا) him and went back. After a few days, he repeated (وہلایا) the same joke. People came to his help but there was no wolf again. They were very annoyed (ناراض) at him. They decided not to help him next time. One day, a wolf did come there. The boy cried, "Wolf! Wolf!" many times (کئی نفع) but nobody came to his help. The wolf killed him and many of his sheep. In this way (ایسا طریقے سے), he received punishment for his silly joke (اجھانہ نیا).

Morals:

1. Never tell a lie.
2. Once a liar, always a liar

کبھی جھوٹ نہ بولو۔

ایک دفعہ کا جھوٹ ابھی شکا جھوٹا۔

12. The Jester and the King

Once upon a time, a king had a jester in his court. He enjoyed every kind of liberty (آزادی) of speech. This had made him bold (باد) and proud.

One day, the king was holding court and was busy in serious state affairs (میں معاملات). The jester made fun of him. The king got highly offended (ناراض) and sentenced (سزا دی) the jester to death. The jester begged (لے لیے) for mercy but the king turned down (روک دی) his request. At last, when the jester pleaded for mercy again and again, the king said, "Die you must, but I grant you the freedom to choose (اختیار کرنا) the kind of death you like".

The clever jester readily used his wit and requested the king to die of old age. The king was impressed by his ready wit (حاضر جوابی) and forgave him with the warning (تھہ) to be careful in future.

Moral:

1. It never pays to over-reach yourself.

پنی حیثیت سے ہڑک ربات کرنا۔ کبھی فائدہ نہیں دیتا۔

13. The Greedy Dog

Once, there lived a greedy dog in a certain town. He stole a piece of meat from a butcher's shop (قصاب کی دوکان) and ran away. He wanted to eat it alone. So he decided to go away from the town. On the way, he had to cross a stream (نی) by bridge (پل). The water was deep and crystal clear (صف خفاف). The dog saw his reflection (عکس) in the water. He took it for another dog with a larger piece of meat in his mouth. He was very greedy. He decided to get that piece of meat also. Without wasting any time, he barked at it. as he opened the mouth his own piece fell in to the water. Thus, instead of getting another piece of meat, he lost his own piece.

Moral:

1. Greed is a curse.

لاچ بڑی بلای ہے۔

14. The Fox and the Grapes

One day, a fox was very hungry. He went about in search of food. After sometime, he reached a garden. He saw bunches (گھنے) of ripe (کچے ہوئے) grapes hanging down a high wall. His mouth watered. He wanted to eat them and jumped at them again and again (بار بار) but could not reach them. At last, he gave up (ترک کر دی) his struggle (کوشش) and went away saying. "These grapes are sour (کھنکھنکے) . I will not like to eat them".

Morals:

1. Grapes are sour

انگور کھنکھنکے ہیں۔

2. People pretend to dislike what they cannot get.

اُوگ جس چیز کو حاصل نہ کر سکیں اسے ناپسند کرنے لگتے ہیں۔

15. A Merchant and His Horse

Once there lived a rich merchant in a town. One day he had to go a long way on his business tour (کاروباری دورہ) . It was already getting dark. A nail (کھری) fell from the horse's hoofs. At night, he stayed (قائم کیا) at an inn. The inn-boy warned him to mend the nail of the shoe of horse but he was in a great hurry (جلدی) . So he did not care for the warning. He continued (جاری رکھا) his journey. The nail ran into the horse's hoof and made him lame (لگڑا) . Now the horse could not walk any longer. In the meantime, robbers (ڈوکوں) appeared from the jungle. They killed the merchant, looted all his money and made their way (انگریزی راہیں) .

Morals:

1. Haste Makes waste.

جلدی کام شیطان کا۔

2. A stitch in time saves nine.

وقت رنگا مارہوا ایک نانکہ آئندہ والے سوٹاکوں سے بچاتا ہے۔

16. The Tiger and the Greedy Man

Once upon a time, a tiger killed a woman. She had a golden bangle in round her wrist. The tiger kept the golden bangle with him. One day, a man came there. He was standing on the bank of a stream in order to cross it. Suddenly, the tiger appeared from his den. The man got afraid. But the tiger told him that it had become pious (پیار) and kept praying all the time. The tiger offered the man the golden bangle as a gift. The man was very greedy. He readily came near the tiger to receive the gift. The tiger at once jumped upon the man and tore him into pieces.

Morals:

1. Greed is a curse.
2. A wolf may lose its teeth but not its nature.

نالج بھری بھائے۔
چور پوری سے جانے ہجرا پھری سے نہ جائے۔

17. A Flock Of Pigeons and the Net

Once upon a time a flock of pigeons came flying to vast (واسی) green fields. They looked down and saw plenty (کوئی) of food grains (بیان). They asked their chief to alight (نیچا رکھنا). He did not allow them to do so because he feared that the net was set by some hunter. The pigeons insisted (اصرار) that there was no fear of a net and their fear was baseless. At last, the leader had to surrender (تھارڈا لانا). So he accepted their proposal (تجویز). They landed and were caught in a net. All of them were very puzzled (بیٹھاں) . They requested their leader to do something to get out of the net. He advised them to exert their power together and pull the net up. They acted upon his advice and got rid of the dangerous problem.

Moral:

1. Union is strength.

اتفاق میں برکت ہے۔

18. A Traveller and the Tiger

Once a kind-hearted (میل) man was passing through a forest. Suddenly, he found a tiger caught in a cage. The tiger begged the man to let him out of the cage. The man was afraid of the beast but, at last, he set him free. The tiger knocked the man down to eat him. The man said that he was ungrateful (لکھڑا) . Both went to papal tree for opinion (لئا) . The tree said that the man was ungrateful. Then they went to the bullock for decision (نیمل) . It upheld (تکمیر کرے) the papal's decision. Then they asked a jackal for its opinion. It was of the opinion that a big beast (لئا) like a tiger could not be contained (کھانا کھانا) in such a small cage. The tiger jumped

into the cage to prove it. The jackal shut the door at once. The man thanked the jackal for saving his life and went his way.

Moral:

1. A fair face may hide a foul heart.

بھولا بھالا چہرہ اپنے اندر کار دل بھی رکھ سکتے ہے۔

19. The Farmer and His Lazy Sons

A farmer had four sons. All of them were lazy and did nothing. He advised them many times to work but all in vain (سے بے). At last, he fell seriously (شدید) ill. He sent for his sons and told them about a hidden (محض ایسا) treasure (خزاں) buried (ڈن) in the fields. Saying this, he passed away (فوت ہو گیا). The four sons dug all the fields deep. But they found no treasure. A wise man advised them to sow seeds in the fields. They sowed the land and after some days, bumper (بہت زیادہ) crop grew in the fields. Then they realised the wisdom (کلذی) of their father. They gave up laziness (لگی) and became hard working farmers.

Moral:

1. Necessity is the mother of invention.

ضرورت ایجاد کی ماں ہے۔

20. The Ant and the Cricket

Once upon a time there lived a foolish cricket in a garden. He kept on singing merrily throughout (کل) spring and summer. He did not lay by (چھ کی) anything for winter. Soon the winter season set in. Snow covered everything. He could not find anything to eat. So he began to starve (بے کھانے کا). One day he went to an ant living nearby. He begged for food and shelter (پناہ) . The ant said, "We ants neither lend nor borrow". She asked him what he had been doing in spring and summer. The cricket replied, "It was so pleasant that I had been singing all the time". "Now spend the whole winter in dancing!" the ant replied, "Those who do not save something for future must live without food".

Morals:

1. No pains, no gains.
2. Save something for rainy days.

کوئی فخری کھانیں۔

مشکل وقت کیلئے کچھ ضرور بچالینا چاہئے۔

21. A Richman and His Servant

Once a rich man and his family were riding in a four horse carriage along with their servant. They passed through a jungle. Suddenly, some hungry wolves attacked them. They were terrified (خوبیوں) . The rich man ordered his faithful (تھاں) servant to let loose (کھول دے) two horses one by one so that they might escape from the hungry wolves. But the wolves came up again

and again. At last, the servant drew his sword (کوار) and jumped on the wolves. He fought with the wolves bravely. This fight gave the rich man and his family enough time to escape from the scene.

Moral:

1. Crooked by nature are made straight by rod.

لائقوں کے بہوت باتوں سے نہیں مانتے۔

22. *The Hare And The Lion*

Once there lived a fierce (خشنوار) lion in a jungle. He killed many animals. All the animals of the jungle were terrified. They held a meeting to get rid (نجات حاصل کرنا) of the lion. A hare offered his services to save them from the lion. One day, the lion sent for the hare. It willfully (جان بوجکر) reached the lion's den very late. The lion asked him in rage (غصہ), why he was so late. The hare told the lion that another lion had stopped him on the way. The lion ordered the hare to take him to the other lion. The hare was very wise. He took the lion to a well (کنواں). The lion saw his reflection (عکس) in the well. He jumped into the well with an angry roar (دھماڑ) and was drowned (ڈوب گیا). In this way, the wise hare saved the lives of other animals of the jungle.

Morals:

1. Wisdom over-rules strength.
2. Two of trades seldom agree.

عقل بھیں سے بڑی ہے۔
کچھ کامیابی۔